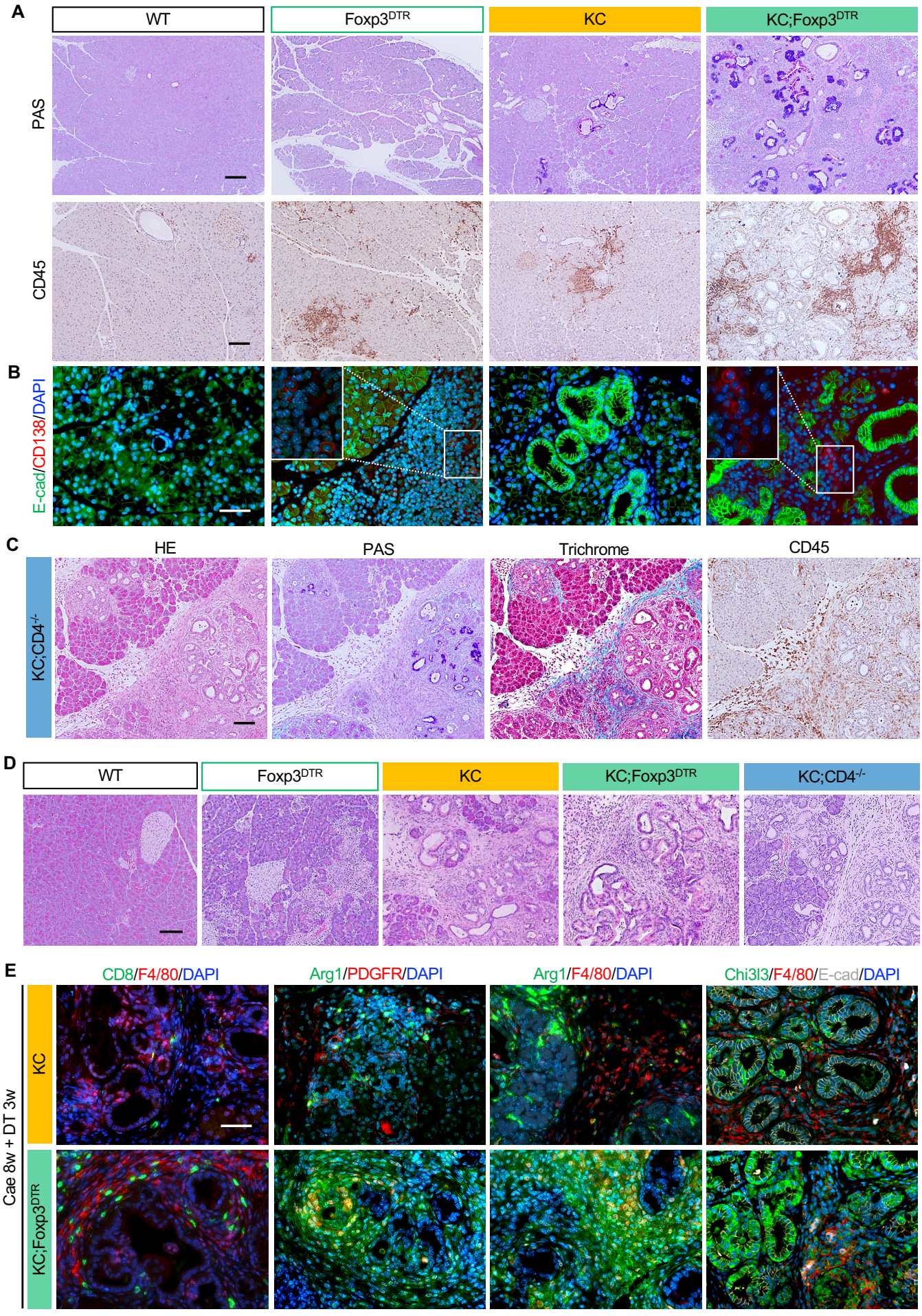

Supplemental Figure 2

Supplemental Figure 2. Treg depletion induced pancreatitis promotes PanIN formation and progression. (A) Experimental design (n = 4-7 mice/cohort) and Periodic acid–Schiff (PAS) staining, immunohistochemistry staining for CD45 and **(B)** co-immunofluorescent staining for E-cad (green), CD138 (red) and DAPI (blue) in WT, Foxp3^{DTR}, KC and KC;Foxp3^{DTR} pancreata after 3 weeks of DT treatment. Scale bar 50 μm. **(C)** Experimental design (n=3-8 mice/cohort) and H&E staining, Periodic acid–Schiff (PAS) staining, Gomori trichrome staining and immunohistochemistry staining for CD45 in KC;CD4$^{-/-}$ mice that received 3 weeks of DT treatment starting 8 weeks post caerulein. Scale bar 100 μm. **(D)** Representative histological images of pancreata from WT, Foxp3^{DTR}, KC, KC;Foxp3^{DTR} and KC;CD4$^{-/-}$ mice that received 1 week DT treatment following 8 weeks post pancreatitis induction. **(E)** Co-immunofluorescent staining for CD8 (green), F4/80 (red) and DAPI (blue); Arg1 (green), PDGFR (red) and DAPI (blue); Arg1 or Chi3l3 (green), F4/80 (red), E-cad (grey) and DAPI (blue) in KC and KC;Foxp3^{DTR} pancreata received 3-week DT treatment following 8 weeks post pancreatitis induction. Scale bar 50 μm.